

NOTES

Tagged Bigeye Tuna Recovered

A bigeye tuna (*Parathunnus sibi*) tagged by the Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations in the North Pacific was recently recaptured by the Japanese during their winter longline operations in waters north of the Hawaiian Islands, marking the first known bigeye tag recovery in the Pacific.

The fish was tagged on January 31, 1955, by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service research vessel *John R. Manning* (cruise 23), at 30° 59'N, 171° 14'W, which is about 360 miles northeast of Midway Island, during an albacore survey cruise to the North Pacific. The tuna, captured by longline, measured 122.3 cm. in fork length at the time of release.

The recovery was made by a Japanese longline vessel, the *No. 5 Nikko Maru*, of the Nikko Fishing Company of Fukushima Prefecture, on November 24, 1955, at 32° 41'N, 155° 57'W, approximately 700 miles due north of Oahu, T. H. The straight-line distance between the points of release and recovery is 800 miles.

The length of the fish at recapture was 126.8 cm., indicating a net gain in length of 4.5 cm. during the interval of 10 months. In terms of estimated weight this represents a gain of approximately 10 pounds.

This recovery was the first from a total of 82 bigeye tuna tagged and released in North Pacific waters by POFI between January, 1954, and September, 1955. The tag, in excellent condition, together with pertinent information regarding its recovery, was returned to the Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations laboratory through the cooperation of Mr. Shoji Ueyanagi of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory of Kochi, Japan. The tag used was a type "G" vinyl plastic tube tag recently developed by the California Department of Fish and Game (Wilson, R. C., 1953, Calif. Fish and Game 39(4):429-442).—*Tamio Otsu and Richard N. Uchida, Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Honolulu.*

News Notes

Sheet 10 (the third received) of the geological map of New Caledonia and the accompanying explanatory notes have been received. For details of the map series see *Pacific Science* 8(3):369.

The address of the Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer has been changed to 47, boulevard des Invalides, Paris-7^e.

BODEN, BRIAN P., MARTIN W. JOHNSON, and EDWARD BRINTON. *Euphausiacea (Crustacea) of the North Pacific*. Scripps Institution of Oceanography, of the University of California, Bulletin. Vol. 6, No. 8, pp. 287-400, 55 figs. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles. \$1.50.

Scientific expeditions, planning field work in the Melanesian, Indonesian, Philippine, Micronesian or Polynesian areas, will be interested to know that the "Gloria Maris," a 107-foot, steel-hulled, two-masted auxiliary schooner, is now available for charter in that area. The "Gloria Maris," owned by Alfred J. Ostheimer III, of Philadelphia, and chartered on a long-term basis to the Natural Science Foundation in Philadelphia, can be sub-chartered on a bareboat basis provided that Captain Ernest Chamberlain (her permanent skipper) and his experienced crew are engaged separately. Bargain charter rates are offered to scientific groups, since the Foundation's primary interest is to offset expenses rather than to make money.

The "Gloria Maris" recently completed an expedition in the Palau Islands for the purpose of collecting marine mollusks under the auspices of The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and the Natural Science Foundation. She is temporarily based at Koror in the Palau Islands, subject to further marine mollusk collecting trips under the same auspices or such charters as can be arranged. The "Gloria Maris" can accommodate a scientific party of eight to ten individuals in comfort and has space and facilities for scientific work.

The Natural Science Foundation is also interested in locating individual scientists who might arrange to accompany future marine mollusk collecting expeditions to do field work in their own specialties in South and West Pacific areas.

Obviously, there are opportunities for collecting and field studies which are entirely compatible with mollusk collecting work and the Foundation would consider providing board and lodging on the "Gloria Maris" for those able to provide their own transportation to and from the area.

Of outstanding importance to all workers concerned with decapod crustaceans is the recently received paper by Dr. L. B. Holthius, "The recent genera of the caridean and stenopodidean shrimps (class Crustacea, order Decapoda, supersection Natantia) with keys for their determination." It is published as Zoologische Verhandelingen No. 26 of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie te Leiden, by E. J. Brill, Leiden.